Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE diſcovery lately made in this city concerning political writers is of a nature ſo extraordinary that it ſhould be underſtood by every good citizen, for it may induce him to examine with caution the invectives that are diſcharged every day from particular preſſes againſt the reputation of confidential officers. The nation has obſerved with aſtoniſhment during the laſt three months the torrent of abuſe that has been poured out againſt the Preſident and the chief officers of government. They have been treated as men who deſerve no confidence—men who are ready to ſacrifice the ſafety and honor of the nation. When we enquire what is their crime, it centers in the late proclamation. The Preſident iſſued that Proclamation, and the other executive officers have been uniformly endeavoring to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality; hence thoſe complaints. Let us travel along the country from one end to the other; acroſs it from the ſea coaſt to the wilderneſs, and the general cry is "Peace, Peace! Let us preſerve Peace and we ſhall be happy." The nation being thus diſpoſed, how ſhould it happen, that a great proportion of our political writers ſhould be furiouſly clamorous and indecently outrageous againſt the executive for attempting to preſerve the Peace! This paradox will be fully explained by conſidering that much noiſe may be made by a few individuals, that a ſingle factious citizen or a ſtranger who is no citizen, by writing under different ſignatures may raiſe much duſt and loom, like an hoſt of combatants. It ſhould alſo be conſidered that in every city there are men who are pleaſed with a conflagration; on every coaſt there are men who are pleaſed with a ſhipwreck, and in every State there are men who are pleaſed with wars and revolutions, becauſe they may by thoſe means have an opportunity of plundering. To the clamour that may be excited by factious citizens we muſt add the peſtilential meaſures that may be attempted by foreigners, and we ſhall not be ſurpriſed that the thunder of oppoſition has ſeemed to ſhake the foundations of government. Whether we had beſt be the dupes of foreign influence, whether we are incapable of governing ourſelves and have need of wiſer help, are queſtions for the conſideration of a ſerious hour; the only thing to be conſidered at this hour is the clear and poſitive proof we have received that foreigners are interfering in the adminiſtration of our government; that they are attempting to turn out ſome of the principal executive officers, for no cauſe that we can diſcover, but becauſe thoſe officers are deſirous to preſerve neutrality and peace. Though our courts have been ſomewhat inſulted, where ſtrict neutrality has been recommended by the judges, we do not hear that any attempts have been made to ſupercede thoſe judges, probably becauſe their places are not to be affected by the breath of faction.

I have intimated that their uniform endeavors to preſerve peace is the reaſon why attempts are made to degrade and caſhier our executive officers. This is certainly the *true* reaſon, for the oſtenſible reaſons offered by their political adverſaries are ſo contemptible that no body in his ſober ſenſes can paſs them for reaſons. Two queſtions lately appeared in the General Advertiſer addreſſed to "*two great men, one a piece.*"—The queſtions were to the following import, viz. "Whether "he, one of whoſe companions is a man who "was employed by the French King to bribe "the National Convention and ran off with "the money is *a proper perſon to be at the head "of the finances?*"—"What ſhould we think of "a man to whom a late general officer in the "French army would dare to cry out in exultation, that St. Domingo was ruined.—"*Is he not too much delighted in deſolation to direct a war?*"

The reader ſhould be informed that a French gentleman lately arrived in Philadelphia, bringing with him large ſums of money to be veſted in American lands. This gentleman brought with him letters of introduction from ſundry reſpectable perſons, he had letters among others to the Secretary of the Treaſury, at whoſe houſe he was ſeen two or three times, and with whom he then and there converſed, for which reaſon, it ſeems, the Secretary ought to be caſhiered leſt he ſhould rob the Treaſury!

The reader ſhould alſo be informed that the Viſcount de Noailles, in converſation with General Knox, with whom he ſerved in the late war, was heard to exclaim emphatically, *St. Domingo is ruined*,—The queriſt ſays he exclaimed exultingly, but unfortunately for the veracity of the queriſt the Viſcount is known to have extended to the unfortunate ſufferers of St. Domingo unequivocal proofs of ſympathy. Such my fellow-citizens are the reaſons for which two executive officers ought to be degraded in order to make way for other perſons of a more proper kidney, more flexible and more fitted to the purpoſes of the writer.

Our curioſity is naturally excited to know who is the perſon or perſons ſo ardently deſirous of regulating our government and turning out our officers. The Viſcount de Noailles very happily has enabled us to anſwer this queſtion. He was diſpleaſed at the inſult offered to his humanity, he called on the Printer and demanded his author. He was aſſured that he was not the perſon, but Gen. Knox intended to be hurt by the query.—As if Gen. Knox could be criminal in *hearing* what the other might *ſay* without offence. The Viſcount however was not ſatisfied with this fine diſtinction, he inſiſted to have the author, and in due time he was informed that the queſtions were written by the Secretary of Mr. Genet, the French Miniſter.

If we may ſuppoſe that Mr. Genet ſees and approves of the political eſſays of his Secretary, or that thoſe eſſays are his own, we muſt for the ſake of ſyſtem admit, that he is ready to recommend other officers in the place of thoſe whom he turns out. And if we might ſuppoſe, a caſe not improbable, that the Preſident is indebted to the ſame pen for ſome of the extraordinary remarks on his Proclamation, it would naturally follow, that a foreigner, hardly four months in America, is willing to take upon himſelf the trouble of governing the country.

NESTOR.

From the New-York DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY the twenty-third article of the treaty of amity and commerce, between the United States and France, it is declared—

"ART. 23. It ſhall be lawful for all and ſingular the ſubjects of the moſt chriſtian king, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, to ſail with their ſhips, with all manner of liberty and ſecurity, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of thoſe who now are or hereafter ſhall be at enmity with the moſt chriſtian king, or the United States. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the ſubjects and inhabitants aforeſaid, to ſail with the ſhips and merchandizes aforementioned, and trade with the ſame liberty and ſecurity from the places, ports and havens of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame prince, or under ſeveral. And it is hereby ſtipulated, that free ſhips ſhall alſo give a freedom to goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be free and exempt, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the confederates, altho' the whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is alſo agreed in like manner, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, and in actual ſervice of the enemies.

By the 24th article, it is declared that this liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting thoſe only which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of contraband, &c.

In the Daily Advertiſer of Auguſt the firſt—is contained the following

Decree of the National Convention, May 9.

ART. 1. Ships of war and privateers are authorized to ſeize and carry into the ports of the republic, merchant veſſels which are wholly, or in part, loaded with proviſions being neutral property, bound to an enemy's port, or having on board merchandize belonging to an enemy.

ART. 2. Merchandize belonging to the enemy is declared a lawful prize, ſeizable for the profit of the captor; proviſions, being neutral property, ſhall be paid for at the price they would have ſold for at the port where they were bound, &c.

It alſo appears by the papers that our veſſels, having Britiſh merchandize on board, have been captured by French ſhips of war, and the merchandize confiſcated.

We have as yet no evidence of the authenticity of the above decree—or of thoſe captures, but ſuch as is furniſhed by newſpapers. Theſe are unqueſtionably not that kind of teſtimony which could claim the ſerious attention and operation of government—but if theſe things are true, and certainly the *concurrence* of circumſtances furniſhes too much reaſon to fear that they are; then the French government have by a deliberate judicial act, been the firſt to violate a ſolemn treaty: in the moſt material reſpect, in which our commercial intereſt could be affected, and it is ſaid that inſurance on our veſſels, roſe immediately above one hundred per cent—ſuch was the credit given to it by the merchants.

And if it is true—what does it prove—why that there is no faith, or binding force, upon independent communities, farther than their intereſt is concerned.

They always have a pretence at hand for exculpation.—The law of nations, alſo, ſeems to countenance ſuch conduct, when it declares that in caſe a nation by adhering to a treaty will be moſt eſſentially injured, that nation may juſtifiably diſregard ſuch treaty—Vattel.

What part our government ought to act in caſe there has really been this infraction of treaty, is not for me to ſay. But for myſelf, ſuch are my feelings for that republic, contending for its own undoubted rights—and the rights of mankind—ſurrounded and invaded by a hoſt of nations determined to direct their internal affairs, and impoſe a form of government—That had I the reigns of adminiſtration, the partial advantage of America, from the neutrality of her veſſels, ſhould give way to urgent neceſſities of the French republic, and I would aid them with the ſame zeal as heretofore, in every way compatible with the public tranquility of our own country.

From the preſent complexion of things however with regard to the treaty, I draw this inference, that it muſt afford an additional reaſon, to every conſidering fellow-citizen, why he ought not to be in ſuch mighty haſte about *volunteering* an addreſs to Mr. Genet.

Thoſe, however, who do not know or think that the magiſtracy of their goverment has been inſulted, who are willing that foreigners ſhould revile the government—and fan the fire of party ſpirit, may have a right ſo to do—It is an unfortunate ſpecimen of our freedom, and if we cannot agree otherwiſe, let us at leaſt agree to differ. I am determined to maintain and exerciſe the ſame privilege; and will always in the moſt public manner aſſert, that a foreigner of any rank whatever, who intermeddles with our internal diſſentions, or who ſhall dare to inſult the firſt magiſtrate of the republic, is a dangerous man—and may expect to hear from

Citizen,

WILCOCKS.

New-York, Auguſt 6, 1793.

Burlington, County, New-Jerſey.

THE ſentiments of free citizens upon the meaſures of their government on intereſting or embarraſſing occaſions, are of the greateſt importance, both to the liberty of the citizen and the operation of the government: impreſſed with this idea, the citizens of the county of Burlington, embrace the opportunity preſented by the ſitting of the circuit court in their county, and the preſence of a large number of their moſt reſpectable members, convened from every part of the county, to take into conſideration the proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, and the Vice-Preſident of this ſtate, relative to the neutrality of the United States of America, in the preſent European war—Whereupon, an hour having been appointed for the meeting of the citizens, and they having met accordingly at the Court-houſe of the ſaid county, on Tueſday the 13th Auguſt, 1793, and having appointed

General JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Chairman of the ſaid meeting,

It was unanimouſly Reſolved,

1ſt. That the republican citizens of the county of Burlington, are highly impreſſed with the policy and juſtice of the meaſures recommended by the ſaid proclamation, which declares to the people, the ſupreme law of the land founded upon the exiſting treaties between the belligerent powers and theſe United States. And that in ſo doing, the Preſident acted ſtrictly in the line of his duty, and for the beſt intereſt of his country.

2d. That the citizens of the county of Burlington, will, upon all occaſions with the warmeſt zeal, co-operate in every legal way—to detect and puniſh offenders againſt the rights of neutrality—and by all means in their power diſcountenance deſigns or proceedings calculated to interrupt that tranquility and happineſs, which the citizens of the United States enjoy, under a pure and pacific adminiſtration of the government.

3d. And further it is the opinion of this aſſemblage of citizens, that as the higheſt privilege of theſe United States conſiſts in their republican form of federal government—as the only legitimate ſource of this government is the people—as they are only the proper perſons to elect and appoint thoſe who are to carry it into operation—And to judge of the official conduct of their magiſtrates—ſo any interference in the internal adminiſtration of the government, by any foreign power or miniſter, is an infringement of the ſovereignty of the people, tends to deſtroy public confidence, leads to anarchy, and merits the ſevereſt reprehenſions and diſcountenance of all independent Americins.

4th. Reſolved, That copies of theſe reſolutions be forthwith tranſmitted to the Preſident of the United States and to the governor of this ſtate.

Signed by order of the Meeting.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Chairman.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

COMPARISON *of certain Articles in Treaties between France and Great-Britain, with Articles in the Treaty of Amity and Commerce between France and the United States.*

Treaty of Navigation & Commerce between France and Great-Britain—concluded at Utrecht, the 31ſt day of March and 11th of April, 1713.	Treaty of Amity and Commerce, between France and the United States—concluded 6th February, 1778.
Art. 15. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not being ſubjects of one or of the other of the confederates, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of one or the other of the aforeſaid parties, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange either ſhips, merchandizes, or any other ladings; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that Prince from whom they have commiſſions.	*Art.* 22. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, nor citizens of the United States, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State in enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatſoever to exchange their ſhips, merchandizes, or any other lading; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the next port of that Prince or State from which they have commiſſions.
Art. 36. It ſhall be lawful, as well for the ſhips of war of both their moſt ſerene royal majeſties, as for privateers, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies; neither ſhall they be obliged to pay any thing to the officers of the admiralty, or to any other judges; nor ſhall the aforementioned prizes, when they come to and enter the ports of either of their moſt ſerene royal majeſties, be detained by arreſt, neither ſhall ſearchers, or other officers of thoſe places, make examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; but rather they ſhall have liberty to hoiſt ſail at any time, to depart, and to carry their prizes to that place which is mentioned in their commiſſion or patent, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips at war ſhall be obliged to ſhew: on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſubjects of either of their royal majeſties. And if perchance ſuch ſhips ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, particular care ſhall be taken (as far as it is not repugnant to former treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elſewhere, as ſoon as poſſible.	*Art.* 17. It ſhall be lawful for the ſhips of war of either party, and privateers, freely to carry whitherſo ever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty, or any other judges; nor ſhall ſuch prizes be ſeized when they come to and enter the ports of either party; nor ſhall the ſearchers or other officers of thoſe places ſearch the ſame, or make examination concerning the lawfulneſs of ſuch prizes; but they may hoiſt ſail at any time, and depart and carry their prizes to the places expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew; on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as ſhall have made prize of the ſubjects, people or property of either of the parties; but if ſuch ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, all proper means ſhall be vigorouſly uſed that they go out and retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible.

Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip, between Great-Britain, France and Spain, concluded at Paris, 10th February, 1763

Art. 2. The treaties of Weſtphalia, of 1648, &c. *thoſe of peace and of commerce of Utrecht, of* 1713, &c. (enumerating many others) "ſerve as a baſis and foundation to the peace, and to the preſent treaty; and for this purpoſe, they are all renewed and confirmed in the beſt form, as well as all the treaties in general, which ſubſiſted between the high contracting parties before the war, as if they were inſerted here word for word, ſo that they are to be exactly obſerved for the future, in their whole tenor, and religiouſly executed on all ſides, in all their points which ſhall not be derogated from by the preſent treaty, notwithſtanding all that may have been ſtipulated to the contrary by any of the high contracting parties: *and all the ſaid parties declare, that they will not ſuffer any privilege, favor or indulgence, to ſubſiſt, contrary to the treaties above confirmed, except what ſhall have been agreed and ſtipulated by the preſent treaty.*"

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between France and Great-Britain, ſigned at Verſailles, 26th September, 1786.

Art. 16. It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not being ſubjects of either crown,

who have commiſſions from any other Prince or State, in enmity with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid two kingdoms, to ſell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange the ſame; neither ſhall they be allowed even to purchaſe victuals, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary for their going to the neareſt port of that Prince from whom they have obtained commiſſions.

Compare this with the 15th article of the treaty of Utrecht, above mentioned, and the 22d article of the treaty of amity and commerce between France and the United States.

Art. 10. It ſhall be lawful, as well for the ſhips of war of their maj ſties, as for privateers belonging to their ſubjects, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes, when they arrive at and enter the ports of their ſaid majeſties, be detained or ſeized; neither ſhall the ſearchers, or other officers of thoſe places, viſit or take cognizance of the validity of ſuch prizes; but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail at any time, to depart, and to carry their prizes to the place mentioned in the commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew: on the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſubjects of either of their maj ſties; but if forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the dangers of the ſea, to enter therein, particular care ſhall be taken to haſten their departure, and to cauſe them to retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible, as far as it is not repugnant to former treaties made in this reſpect with other ſovereigns or ſtates.

Compare this article with the 36th article of the former treaty (of Utrecht) and the 17th article of the latter.

QUERIES.

1. Whether, if the United States, under the 22d article of the treaty of amity and commerce with France, are bound to admit the fitting out of French privateers, *to the excluſion of all others*, when France is at war, and the United States are neutral, France is not equally bound, in caſe the United States ſhould be at war, and France ſhould be neutral, to admit the fitting out of American privateers, *to the excluſion of all others?*

2. Whether, if ſuch be the conſtruction of that article of that treaty, a ſimilar conſtruction muſt not be given to the 15th article of the treaty above mentioned, and the 16th article of the treaty of 1786, between France and Great-Britain, thoſe articles being ſubſtantially the ſame with the 22d article of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and France?

3. Whether, therefore, in caſe when the obligation of thoſe treaties was in full force, a war had taken place between Great-Britain and the United States, and France had been neutral, the conſequence of ſuch a conſtruction would not have been, that France was bound by her treaties with Great-Britain to admit *the fitting out of Britiſh, to the excluſion of American privateers*; and by the treaty with the United States to admit *the fitting out of American, to the excluſion of Britiſh privateers?*

4. Whether that conſtruction of thoſe treaties be ſo neceſſary and unavoidable, as to juſtify a charge of ſuch duplicity upon one of the contracting powers, and of the groſſeſt folly upon the others, ſince the treaties of Utrecht and of 1763 were well known before the treaty of 1778 was entered into, and that of 1778 long before the treaty of 1786?

5. Whether, if the conſtruction be in other reſpects doubtful, ſuch a one ought not to be given, as is conſiſtent with the ſuppoſition of good faith in an ally to whom we owe ſuch great obligations, and of a little prudence and common ſenſe in perſons who were never remarkable for wanting either?

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1793. X.

From the Columbian Centinel.

Mr. RUSSEL,

WHEN I ſaw a prophetic intimation in your laſt Centinel, that we might ſoon expect to have ſome of our citizens denounced by a Jacobin Club, or in the Jacobin mode; I little thought that the prediction would be verified in the ſame week. But the Jacobin party in every country are ſo ardent, and are in the habit ſo ſtrongly of marching with a quick ſtep to the tune of Ca Ira, that they progreſs much faſter than we expected. Their impetuoſity is ſo great, that even here, they ſeem to proſcribe with as much facility and expedition, as they do in Paris; and may perhaps, ſentence and execute our citizens with as much celerity as they have done in France. On Thurſday afternoon eleven of our citizens, ſome of whom are of the utmoſt reſpectability in town, were denounced, and their names diſplayed in large letters on the mainmaſt of the French frigate now in this harbour, as Ariſtocrats, unfriendly to the French revolution, and averſe to having American citizens enter on board French privateers. This was the crime ſaid to be ſtated on the paper above the names; and it was confirmed to be the crime for which they were denounced, by one of the officers of the frigate to Americans who were on board.

Now, Mr. Ruſſel, I wiſh the noted Expoſitor of laws and treaties, the would be Marat for this Department, to ſhew us by what article of our treaty with France the French naval officers, or the agents of the Jacobin Club in Paris, have a right to proſcribe our citizens, becauſe they wiſh to live in peace with all the world. The prediction in your Centinel of laſt Wedneſday is now fulfilled. Eleven of our citizens are now proſcribed, and their names announced on board the frigate, becauſe they wiſh to preſerve our neutrality, and have been oppoſed to our taking a part in the preſent war. I wiſh alſo to know what is to be their puniſhment, and who are to execute it? Are they to ſuffer by the Lamp Cord or the Guillotine here, or are they to be ſent in irons to Paris, to ſuffer there? If it be not the latter, why was the proſcription firſt announced on board the French frigate? If the former be intended, why was not proceſs made in our own mode, and through the medium of our own laws?

Has the boaſted freedom of American citizens come to this—has our valued liberty ſo ſoon ſunk to a ſtate of vaſſalage to an European nation? What other foreign nation, ſince the revolution, has aſſumed ſuch a power over us? And is this to be viewed as evidences of their friendſhip as allies, or their love of liberty and equality?

Have we no character as Americans, no laws, no government of our own, that we muſt be called to a foreign tribunal? Is it laudable and virtuous for us to *inſult* the Preſident and all others who adminiſter the government of the Union; and is it criminal to be advocates for peace, and promoters of public tranquillity and happineſs? What a mutable world is this, what a perverſion of all good principles, of common ſenſe, and of moral rectitude!

But fear not, Mr. Ruſſel, though you are among the proſcribed. We have a faction, and they are known; but their wickedneſs will fall on their own pates; they will yet probably ſuffer by the traps, which they have prepared for others.

A FREE AMERICAN.

☞ It is but juſtice to Captain Van Dongen, commander of the La Concorde, to ſay, that he holds in the higheſt deteſtation the conduct above alluded to, which was done in his abſence, and that he is taking meaſures to diſcover the writer of the paper.

A CARD.

THE gentlemen, whoſe names were poſted on the main maſt of the frigate La Concorde, on Thurſday afternoon, preſent their compliments to the captain of that ſhip, and requeſt him to enquire and inform them through the Centinel, who it was that did it, or by whoſe direction or privity it was done, and what was the object in doing it. They are informed and believe, that the Captain had no knowledge of the act when done, and was diſpleaſed with and reprobated it.—But they know of no channel ſo clear and direct of coming at the agent, as through the officers of the ſhip.

Boſton, Aug. 10.

The French Patriotic Society,

Reſiding in Boſton, beg leave to inform the American gentlemen, whoſe names have been poſted up as Ariſtocrats that they hold with contempt and indignation the author of the ſame, who without any provocation, has cruelly, and ſhamefully attacked their characters; and that in juſtice, which they owe to themſelves, they take this method to inform them, that they are aſhamed of it, ſorry for it, and will take every poſſible ſtep to diſcover the author, and will expoſe him to the public.

JOHN DUBALLET, Preſident.
By order of the Society,
S. VERON, Secretary.

Boſton, Aug. 9.

United States.

NEWBURYPORT, Auguſt 10.

TOWN-MEETING.

AT a legal meeting of the town of Newburyport, held by adjournment, on Wedneſday, 7th Aug. 1793, the late Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, was taken into ſerious conſideration:—AND THEREUPON

"VOTED unanimouſly, That in the opinion of this town, the neutrality of the United States, during the war now waged by the ſeveral belligerent powers in Europe, is conſiſtent with the honor and good faith of our government, and not repugnant to any treaties exiſting between the United States, and any of thoſe powers.

Voted unanimouſly, That in the opinion of this town, a ſtrict and uniform adherence to that neutrality, is of the utmoſt importance to the beſt intereſts and happineſs of our country.

Voted unanimouſly, That in the opinion of this town, the late Proclamation of the Preſident, declaring that neutrality, was a conſtitutional and wiſe meaſure, reſulting from his ardent affection for his fellow-citizens, his knowledge of, and vigilant attention to their juſt rights and true intereſt.

Voted unanimouſly, That in the opinion of this town, any infraction of the laws of neutrality, by any of the citizens of the United States, fitting out, or being intereſted in armed veſſels, to cruiſe againſt the citizens or ſubjects of either of the belligerent powers, or perſonally engaging in ſuch cruiſe, will naturally tend to injure eſſentially, the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial intereſts of this country.

THEREFORE,

Voted unanimouſly, That to prevent any ſuch breach of the laws of the land, we will take every legal method in our power, to diſcover and proſecute to condign puniſhment, any Citizen, who, regardleſs of the duties he owes to his country, may be guilty of ſuch dangerous offences."

Extract from the Records,
ATTEST,
ENOCH TITCOMB, jun. *Town-Clerk.*

SALEM, Auguſt 13.

Laſt Friday arrived at this port, the ſloop Nancy, John Ingerſoll, maſter, with the wreck of the ſhip "Albion, of Briſtol," copper-bottomed, and conſtructed for the Guinea trade.—Capt. I. had been out 8 days on his paſſage to the W. Indies: on the 3d inſt. early in the morning, ſaw the above wreck to windward, and came up with her in about 3 hours: on going on board, it appeared ſhe had been left ſome time by her crew, having been run foul of by ſome other veſſel, and very much damaged, her ſtarboard bow being ſtove in even with her lower deck, mainmaſt and foremoſt gone, her remaining ſails torn to pieces, and 6 feet water in her hold. She appeared to be a prize worth an effort: by the extraordinary exertions of the maſter and crew of the Nancy (only 5 men and a boy) ſhe was pumped dry, ſome repairs made, and then taken in tow for about 40 leagues, when they had got her in a ſituation to make ſail herſelf before the fair wind with which they were favored; and both arrived here the 7th day after meeting the wreck. Capt. I. ſuppoſes ſome one had been on board before, as there appeared to have been taken from between decks a number of bags of cotton, and large quantities were laying looſe upon deck. The ſhip is about 200 tons; her cargo is ſugar, rum, cotton, mahogany and logwood; and ſhe is ſuppoſed to be one of the Jamaica fleet, which ſailed in June. A Jamaica newſpaper, and ſeveral private letters, were the only papers found on board.

Marblehead.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Marblehead, convened on Thurſday the 8th of Auguſt, 1793, by adjournment from the 7th inſt.

On conſidering the communication from the merchants and traders of the town of Boſton of their reſolutions at their meeting on the 22d day of July laſt upon the ſubject of the neutrality of the United States in reſpect to the preſent belligerent powers.

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town do heartily concur in the ſaid reſolution of the merchants and traders of the town of Boſton, conceiving them to be adapted to promote the public good.

Voted, That the inhabitants of this town have been greatly encouraged in the purſuit of their fiſheries and commerce, by the Preſident's very ſeaſonable proclamation, declaring the diſpoſition of the United States to purſue a friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers reſpectively, and warning the citizens of the United States to avoid all acts and proceedings which might in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſitions.

Voted, that the inhabitants of this town ſhall view with peculiar alarm and anxiety, and will readily oppoſe any acts or proceedings of the citizens of theſe ſtates or of any perſons within the ſame, which may tend in any meaſure to contravene the friendly and impartial diſpoſition of the U. States towards the powers at war; and will uſe their beſt endeavours to detect and bring to juſtice all perſons who by ſuch acts and proceedings ſhall violate the law of nations, and endanger the peace and welfare of the United States.

Voted, That a copy of the foregoing reſolutions of this town ſhall be ſent to the Hon. Thomas Ruſſell, and ſhall be printed in the Salem Gazette.

A true Copy from the Records,
W. ABRAHAM, T. Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 16.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable Houſe in Barcelona, dated 16th June, to a correſpondent in this city.

"The Spaniſh fleet is juſt returned here, after having taken the iſland of St. Peter, and another ſmall one adjoining, which is reſtored to the Sardinians; drove aſhore and burnt a French frigate, and has brought here another, of 36 guns and 1400 priſoners, who ſurrendered at diſcretion, without the loſs of a man on either ſide."

Copy of a letter written by his Excellency Geo. Clinton, Eſq. Governor of the ſtate of New-York, to Nicholas Cruger, Eſq. Chairman of a late meeting of the citizens of New-York.

New-York, 14th Auguſt, 1793.

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive your polite letter, incloſing certain reſolutions of the citizens of N. York.

As the approbation of a free and enlightened people is the moſt honorable and pleaſing reward that can be conferred upon their public officers; I entreat you to aſſure our reſpectable fellow-citizens, that I receive with the brighteſt ſatisfaction, their favorable opinion of my conduct on an occaſion ſo intereſting to the happineſs of the United States, as that to which their reſolutions refer. The firm determination of the citizens to ſupport the government of our country, in the exerciſe of our important functions, muſt reflect honor upon their patriotiſm and good ſenſe.

I am with great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
GEO: CLINTON.

Nicholas Cruger, Eſq.

NEWARK, Auguſt 24.

We are informed that the patriotic ſociety of this town, at their laſt meeting, reſolved, that the benefactions given by the inhabitants of this place, towards affording a temporary relief to the diſtreſſed citizens of Cape-Francois, ſhall not be tranſmitted to the French miniſter, Genet, as was propoſed, but be at the diſpoſal of the committee, who obtained this charity, for the benefit of theſe unfortunate people.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.

A large ſum of money in dollars, belonging to merchants in this city, was on board an American ſchooner captured by the Little Democrat, which the officer of the privateer removed, put on board a pilot boat, and ſent it up on Sunday laſt to their agent here. It being diſcovered by thoſe concerned, that the money was contained in the pilot boat, the veſſel was immediately put under the guard of a detachment of militia, and Monday afternoon the money was delivered to the owners.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Auguſt 6.

"A gentleman arrived here from Dominica ſays, that the Solebay man of war arrived there from England with orders for the fleet, which was not to return to Europe as was expected. The Solebay left England the 15th of June, at which time little was ſaid to have been done on the continent of Europe."

Meetings have been held in the towns of Lynn, Newburyport, Portland, Plymouth, Marblehead, Salem and Springfield, Maſſachuſetts, and in Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut, to take into conſideration the ſituation of the United States, in relation to the war; in all of which, the ſentiment was fully expreſſed, that it is our intereſt and duty to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality; that the Preſident's proclamation, enjoining a neutral conduct, was patriotic, ſeaſonable, and calculated to benefit this country; and that they will do every thing in their power to prevent a violation of its principles.

The accounts of depredations on French property found on board American veſſels—of interruptions, detentions, charges, loſſes, inſults, &c. ſuſtained by our navigation at the hands of the New-Providence privateers, are innumerable—and call loudly for the interpoſition of government. Some accounts of outrages recently committed on American veſſels by French cruiſers have alſo been publiſhed.

Tueſday laſt the firſt vintage ever held in America, was to begin at Mr. Legaux's vine-yard near ſpring mill—and in a few weeks that gentleman will be able to produce ſpecimens of American wine.

Extracts from a Madrid paper of the 14th of June 1793.

"His majeſty has received by an expreſs, diſpatches from Don Ventura Caro, general of the army of Navarra; they mention that on the 6th inſt. at 9 o'clock in the morning, he ordered an attack upon the enemy, who were poſted up in 3 mountains almoſt inacceſſible. After a very bloody engagement of 4 hours, our troops diſlodged the enemy, and placed themſelves in their poſitions taking from them Fort Pinon, and purſued them as far as the village of Orizun, which was occupied by the rear of their army where our Gen. ordered his troops to reſt & eat ſomething, as they were yet faſting, which they did in the ſame camp and in the ſame tents the French had occupied a little while before.

"At the time the expreſs ſet off, our Gen. was not able to aſcertain the number of killed and wounded on either ſide but Gen. Gourier who commanded the rear of the French army, and was taken priſoner, declared that the ſlaughter had been very great in his army.

"Gen. Caro adds that our troops made the attack with the greateſt intrepidity and valour; for 4500 men diſlodged 4000 from poſitions almoſt impregnable, that even for 20,000 men it would have been thought a glorious action.

Don Antonio Ricardas, general of the army of Rouſillon, by a letter dated the 4th inſt informs, that the day before he had aſſaulted for two hours the fortification of the Banos; after which, he ordered his Adjutant to ſummon the garriſon to ſurrender within two hours, otherwiſe no capitulation would be granted. The enemy agreed to it, and ſent their conditions, which our general refuſed—the 1ſt ſtipulated that the garriſon ſhould be free. Finally the enemy ſurrendered the fortification, and evacuated it with the honors of war; but the garriſon, to the number of from 350 to 400, remained priſoners of war.

"Our general intends to tranſmit all the particulars in his next letter."

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, May 24, 1793.

On the propoſition of the committee of public ſafety. The convention decreed, That the veſſels of the United States are not comprehended in the decree of the 9th of this month.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1793.

☞ The committee of merchants being organized, have fixed their ſtated meetings on Mondays and Thurſdays in each week, at 12 o'clock at noon, at No. 119, ſouth front-ſtreet, the office of the inſurance company of North-America; where they will be ready to receive any information from the merchants, captains of veſſels, and others who may have any thing to communicate relative to the objects of their appointment.

ROBERT RALSTON, *Sec'ry.*

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The Editor of the Federal Gazette has received the following letter from a reſpectable correſpondent now in this city: with a requeſt that it may be publiſhed.

SIR,

YOU are authorized to inform the public, that the armies of Spain, in Catalonia, on the 16th of April entered France by the province of Rouſſillon. From that time till the 24th of May, they had beat the French armies in ſeveral engagements, in which the forces were equal, and even inferior to the latter: that the Spaniards had taken from the French by force of arms, the towns of Ceret and Argeles, together with the fort of Maldeu, with ſeveral pieces of artillery, ammunition, arms, two flags, and killed from 3 to 400, 200 wounded, 280 drowned in the river near Ceret, and they took above 200 priſoners. That the town of St. Lorence, of Cerda, and 21 villages of the French Cerduria have ſurrendered themſelves ſpontaneouſly to the Catholic armies, with the ringing of bells, ſound of muſic, and loud acclamtions of long live the king of Spain.

That the 30th May, the other army in Navarre entered France by the province of Gaſconia, diſlodged the French army off the eminence on which they were placed, and encamped themſelves thereon; they beat the French and put them to a precipitate flight, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the town of Sara.

They were equally beat back in the province of Aragon, when the French attempted to enter in to Spain—and until that date, the only advantage the French obtained, was the taking of the very inconſiderable places of Sarraganundy and Urdax.

The admiral of the Spaniſh fleet, don Franciſco de Borſa, whom his Catholic majeſty ſent to re inſtate his Sardinian majeſty (uncle to the king of Spain) informs, under date of the 26th May, that the iſlands of St. Antonio and St. Peters, which had been formerly taken by the French were then in poſſeſſion of his Sardinian majeſty, and rendered to him by capitulation; that the above admiral had captured the French frigate Elena of 36 guns, on the coaſt of St. Peter, and the French frigate Richmond, formerly belonging to the Engliſh, was burnt in the harbour.

That ſaid admiral had taken on board his fleet 37 officers and 1000 men priſoners of war, 25 guns, mortars, and a great quantity of proviſions.

Mr. Brown is likewiſe authoriſed to contradict the falſe report of the defeat of the Spaniſh army which appeared ſome time ago, in the American papers.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Great Reliance may be placed in the following intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of deep obſervation and ſtrict veracity in Hamburgh to his friend in this city.

HAMBURGH, JUNE 15.

"The German newſpapers, I ſend you, are intended for one of your newſpaper printers In making uſe of them, I muſt remark, it will be neceſſary to obſerve that they are forced almoſt all to be partial againſt the French; and that their boaſted victories are neither ſo deciſive, nor ſo great, as is related. The war waſtes terribly in lives and money, and the Emperor and Pruſſia are almoſt exhauſted in point of finances. Unhappily thoſe miſchievous New-Jacobins do all to promote and ſecond the meaſures of the German and other conſpired princes. Marat, Robeſpierre and Danton, are really the greateſt enemies of France. But their party begins to fall; and is entirely deſtroyed at Marſeilles, Bourdeaux, &c. only Paris and Lyons ſupport it."

This is in a great degree a confirmation of the extract of a letter from Bordeaux, given in our laſt. It appears from theſe two that a change muſt have taken place in the general politics of France, ſince the date of our laſt detailed accounts. We are tempted to imagine, from what we have been able to collect, that probably, the violent minority of the Convention, whoſe influence is predominant in Paris, may have imprudently uſed force againſt their opponents, and that the departments well affected to the cauſe of rational republicaniſm, finding the dignity of the National Convenetion inſulted, and the rights of the majority impaired by violence, may have uſed ſtrong meaſures to reſtrain the factious in the capital; but our belief cannot carry us to fear, for one moment, that the cauſe of limited monarchy could poſſibly find any number of advocates in France.

The ſloop Alodia, which had gone down the Ohio to New Orleans, and there took a Spaniſh regiſter, was taken on her paſſage to Philadelphila by the Petit Democrat, and ſent up as a prize to this port, together with the ſloop Hope of Antigua, taken by the Genet. Both of theſe prizes were ſeized by virtue of an order from the Executive of the United States, directed to governor Mifflin, and a guard of Militia took poſſeſſion of them; and on Saturday evening the Alodia was reſtored to the owner, who is a citizen of the United States. It is expected that the Hope will likewiſe be reſtored to her owners, as by the late deciſion of the Preſident, no prizes can be legal, that ſhall be taken by any of the five French privateers mentioned in the Circular Letter to the Collectors.

In conſequence of orders given to the militia at Fort Mifflin, they have ſeized the brig Gayoſa which had been ſent up there a prize to the Democrat.

The Cologne Gazette ſtates in a letter dated Paris, May 29th, that 2,000 Royaliſts had made an attempt to attack Cherbourg by land, while a veſſel of eighteen guns was to attack it by ſea; but that 2,000 patriots, with 40 pieces of cannon, having marched againſt them, they were forced to retire.

A correſpondent in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday ſays, that as the bone of contention is taken away, five of the French privateers being proſcribed, it is to be hoped, that any further clamours againſt the French nation will ceaſe; indeed we muſt allow, that the Convention in their Decree which excepts American bottoms from being examined by their ſhips and cruizers, have acted a wiſe and friendly part; and the *accommodating diſpoſition of Mr. Genet*, ſince his arrival in America, has deſerved the approbation of all men, who are not caſe hardened againſt the cauſe of liberty. His conduct in regard to the reſtoration of the ſhip Grange, and in ſeveral other inſtances, has proved the truth of the aſſertion.

In the ſame paper, the ſame paragraphiſt, in another column, ſpeaking of the repealing the Decree of the National Convention of the 9th May (which is a palpable violation of the treaty) by a ſubſequent Decree of the 23d May, ſays that this proceeding is "generous on the part of France;" and adds—Such conſiderations as theſe muſt have ſome effect in ſtopping the torrent of abuſe, now pouring forth againſt every Frenchman, and againſt every patriot of the world, by the enemies of liberty, who have ſecured to themſelves a ſtation in the United States.

What is intended by "clamours againſt the French," it is not difficult to determine. —Had the government of the United States permitted certain perſons to proceed in their unparellelled inſults, and violations of neutrality—had the people refrained from expreſſing their approbation of the meaſures adopted by government, to preſerve the peace, liberty and independence of the United States, we ſhould not have heard of "clamours againſt the French."—Clamours againſt the people and government of this country have diſgraced ſeveral of the public prints of the United States, for ſeveral months paſt—but we have heard no remarks ſimilar to the above from this zealous paragraphiſt.

Says a Correſpondent,

We have heard of a Decree of the National Convention of France, of the 9th May, evidently violating an eſſential article of the treaty between France and the United States. That ſuch a Decree was paſſed, there can be no doubt, as the conſequences have been experienced by the commercial intereſts of this country. But it is now ſaid (from what authority does not appear, as neither the Executive of the Union, or the Miniſter of France, have anounced the fact) that a Decree of the 23d May has annulled the Decree of the 9th, ſo far as it contravenes the treaty with the United States. However, on the bare ſuppoſition that this may be the caſe, a paragraphiſt in Mr. Dunlap's paper of Monday, puffs off the tranſaction as an inſtance of the "*generoſity*" of France, and as ſacrificing the intereſt of that republic for their American brethren—Theſe are mere flouriſhes—for if to be *juſt* in the fulfilment of treatics, is to be *generous*, what becomes of the *faith* of nations, and that boaſted ſuperiority of republican honor, over that of monarchical?—The truth is, that thoſe who have made the greateſt clamour about the ſacredneſs of the obligations America is under to fulfil its treaties with France, are the firſt to annihilate thoſe obligations, by extolling an act of *juſtice*, if it has really taken place, as an act of *generoſity*. By this we may ſee what ideas ſome perſons entertain of the faith of nations.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The explanation given to the treaty with France by our Executive, ought to do away all contention on the import of certain articles of it, that have been the cauſe of unbecoming warmth among us. The people have ſpoken by their executive repreſentative—it becomes every good citizen not to weaken that voice, but abide by the deciſion. If every one on queſtions of this nature attempted to judge for himſelf, where would be the uſe, or energy of government. *Gen. Adv.*

The National Gazette of Wedneſday laſt ſays, "I expect your addreſſers to the Proclamation are compoſed chiefly of rigid Epiſcopalians, Quakers, and European merchants, or in other words, Tories, with a few Office hunters, and dependants on Office, &c.—A correſpondent aſks, are not the farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c. alſo concerned in the preſervation of the peace of this country?

A writer in the Newark Gazette ſpeaking of certain recent publications—ſays—

"Much of this abuſe ſprings from that old root of bitterneſs, the ſpirit of *Antifederaliſm*; ſome of it from that reſtleſs *ambition* which wiſhes to riſe, although it be on the ruins of our peace; and the reſt may be traced to foreign interference. No arts to miſlead and poiſon the public mind, and even to pervert the adminiſtration of juſtice, have been ſpared, and to ſuch a height has the wickedneſs of ſome men been carried, that, by means of an infamous print, the populace have been ſounded to ſee if they were ripe for the laſt act of violence. This attempt has filled every honeſt breaſt with indignation, and could have ariſen with thoſe only who have been accuſtomed to maſſacres—to heads carried on poles and to ſcaffolds ſmoaking with blood.

Theſe violent attacks upon the peace and government of our country have excited the attention of many of the principal Cities and Towns in America. They have thought it groper by Addreſſes or Reſolves, to expreſs their full approbation of the Preſident's Proclamation, of their diſpoſition to preſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality and to ſupport the Conſtitution and Laws of the United States. The invectives of anonymous ſcriblers, not one of whom has dared to avow himſelf, have thus been openly anſwered by the moſt pointed contradiction and the ſentiments expreſſed on theſe ſubjects in the town-meetings at Boſton, Salem, Beverly and New-York, and by the Merchants of Philadelphia, Alexandria and other places, breathe the ſame ſpirit. Yet theſe explicit declarations have not ſilenced theſe writers. They affect to conſole themſelves becauſe the *Agricultural intereſt* has not joined in theſe addreſſes or reſolves. The Editor of the National Gazette even appeals to the Farmers of America to countenance his abuſe of the Preſident's Proclamation.—Yes! my Countrymen, they falſely triumph in our *ſilence* and miſtake our *contempt* for our *approbation*. It is time therefore for *us* alſo to ſpeak out and to teach theſe men how little they know of the land-holders of New-Jerſey. To whom are the bleſſings of Peace more valuable than to us? To whom are the patriotiſm, the wiſdom and diſintereſted virtues of General WASHINGTON better known than to us, among whom he has ſo often been? And where is the State that has ſhewn a warmer attachment to the Federal Conſtitution, to order and good government than ours, which is wholly compoſed of Farmers? Why then ſhould we ſuffer ourſelves to be repreſented as the Revilers of Government and ready to rejoice with the friends of anarchy and diſorder."

By the late arrival at New-York from Bourdeaux, a paper was received containing the proceedings of the National Convention of the ſecond of June—by which it appears that the Convention had been ſurrounded for four days by a great multitude of the citizens of Paris—armed with muſkets and artillery—that after a tumultuous and clamorous debate—*Couthon*, one of the members, ſaid that all the members of the aſſembly ſhould poſſeſs a confidence that they are free; you have found on all ſides, and at every ſtep a people who are good, but irritated and deſirous of juſtice.

I do not at this time vote in favor of the decree of accuſation againſt the denounced members, but ſeeing that the opinion is ſtrongly manifeſted againſt them, I demand that they be put in arreſt in their own houſes; I comprehend in my motion the commiſſion of twelve, and the miniſters Le Brun and Claviere; this propoſition was adopted.

The members arreſted are, Vergniaux Barbaroux Salles, Genſonne, Guadet, Pe ion, Briſſot, Chambon, Buzot, Biroteau, Lidon, Laſource, Gorſas, Lanjuinais, Grangoneuve Lehardy du Morbihan, Leſage, Louvet, Valaze, the members of the commiſſion of twelve, excepting thoſe who did not ſign certain orders of arreſt, and the miniſters Claviere and Le Brun are alſo arreſted.

The ſitting adjourned at ten o'clock.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Aug. 19.

"There is a diſagreement on board the French fleet; various ſtories are told reſpecting it. It is however a fact, that admiral Gambis is under an arreſt by the men—ſeveral of the officers it is ſaid have reſigned.—The men accuſe Gambis of being the cauſe of the troubles at the Cape; and ſay Genet is partial to him, being his brother in law."

The above extract contains a very enigmatical ſtory—Time will develope the truth. —The apparent motions of politicians are often retrogade to the point they aim at.

Frederick-Town (Maryland) Aug. 8.

Juſt as this paper was going to preſs, a gentleman arrived in town from the Weſtward, who informs that General Wayne had left Fort-Jefferſon, and that General Scott had joined him with 2000 militia from Kentucky, and intended to march directly into the Indian towns.

EXTRACT.

No atchievement, ſince the diſcovery of the weſtern world, has, in point of moral utility, as yet, rivalled the magnitude of the political diſcovery recently atchieved on that theatre of grandeur. That THE NEW WORLD, in which the majeſtic energy of nature has ſported in wild luxuriance, and which is ſo diſtinguiſhed by the bold diſplay of phyſical magnificence, ſhould ſo potently arreſt the moral eye, and be alſo thus eminently diſtinguiſhed by the diſplay of human magnanimity, is a conſideration, which, if purſued in a certain direction, might be expected to lead into a rich field of intereſting ideas.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA,

Brig Dolphin,	Rogers,	Kennebec
Polly,	M'Lean,	Montego Bay
Betſey,	Gilbert,	New-York
Schr. Amelia,	Price,	do.
Mary,	Caſſin,	New-Providence
Sloop Maria,	Betoon,	New-York
Jenny,	Webb,	Cape-Francois
New Forge,	Lincoln,	Boſton
Eliza,	Lewis,	New-York
Betſey,	Hobart,	do.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		18/a
3 per Cents,		10/
Deferred,		10/9
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	5	per cent. adv.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(L.S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF
"PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I.
"PART I.——*Non ſibi ſed toti.*"

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.*

PRICE CURRENT.

PER QUANTITY.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 24.

	Dlls. Cts.	Dlls. Cts
ANCHORS pr. lb.	7	10
Allum, English, pr. cwt.	4 33	
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.		11
Aſhes, pot, per ton,		120
——Pearl,	134	140 7
Arrack pr. gall.	1 33	1 16
Brandy, common,	80	85
——Coniac	90	110
Braziletto, pr. ton.		40
Bricks, pr. M.	4	7
Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.		2 33
Ditto, pilot		4
Ditto, ſmall water, per keg	36	40
Beer, American, in bottles, pr. doz. bottles included,		1 74
Ditto pr. barrel,		6
Boards Cedar pr. M feet,		20
——New England	10	14
——Oak	14	16
——Merchantable pine	20	24
——Sap, do.		10 67
——Mahogany, per foot		10
The above are the ſhallop prices, for the yard price, add 1 dollar 33 cents per 1000.		
Brimſtone in rolls, pr. cwt.		2 67
Beef, Boſton, per barrel		12
—— Country ditto	9	10
——Freſh, per cwt.	3 33	4 67
Butter pr. lb.		16
——in kegs	10	12
Candles, Sperm. pr. lb.		47
——Wax	53	56
——Myrtle Wax		13
——Mould, tallow		14
——Dipped		13
Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.		20
—— Country	8	13
Chocolate	18	20
Cinnamon	2 40	2 67
Cloves		1 33
Cocoa pr. cwt.	10	11
Coffee pr. lb.	14	16
Coal pr. buſhel	24	33
Copperas pr. cwt.		1 67
Cordage, American, per cwt.	7	9
Cotton pr. lb.	27	37
Currants		12
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	14	15
——Ravens		11
Dutch ſail duck,	18	20
Feathers pr. lb.		48
Flax ditto	11	12
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	90	0
Flour, Superfine pr. barrel		6 33
——Common,		6
——Bur middlings, beſt		5
——Meal, Indian		2 52
——ditto Rye,		2 40
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	1 40	1 67
Fuſtic pr. ton,		20
Gin, Holland, pr. caſe,		4 66
Do. pr. gall.	80	90
Glue, pr. cwt.	20	21 33
Ginger, white race, per lb.		7
Ditto, common		7
Ditto, ground pr. lb.		10
Ginſeng,	20	24
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. caſk,	3 73	4
Ditto, fine glazed		4
Grain, Wheat pr. buſh	100	1 20
——Rye		60
——Oats		35
——Indian corn		53
——Barley	1	1 3
—— Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.		7
——Buckwheat, per buſh.		40
Hemp, imported, pr. ton,	160	150
American, pr. lb.	4	5
Herrings, pr. bbl.		3
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9	
Hops		28
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M.		15
Indigo, French per lb.		1 67
——Carolina	1	1 20
Irons, ſad pr. ton,		133 33
Iron, Caſtings pr. cwt.	3	4
——Bar pr. ton,		84
——Pig		24
——Sheet		173 33
——Nail rods		101 33
Junk, pr. cwt.	4	5
Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9	10
Lead, in pigs pr. cwt.	5 33	5 67
——in bars		7
——white	10	10 67
——red	6 40	6 6
Leather, ſoal, pr. lb.	17	20
Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5 60	6
Logwood		30
Mace pr. lb.		9
Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.		8
——ſecond quality		4
Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16	20
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	1 33	2 67
Maſt ſpars ditto	33	
Molaſſes pr. gall.	33	41
Muſtard per. lb.		87
——flour, in bottles, pr. doz.		1 20
Nails, 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. pr. lb.		10
Nutmegs pr. lb.	7	8
Oil, Linſeed, pr. gall.		66
——Olive		87
Oil, Ditto pr caſe		5 20
——Sweet, beſt, in flaſks, pr. box		10 50
——Ditto baſkets, 12 bottles		5
——Spermaceti pr. gall.		48
——Train	24	27
——Whale	25	33
Porter pr. caſk,		5 33
——London, pr. doz.		1 60
——American ditto bot. incl.		1 81
Pitch, pr. bbl.	1 73	2
Pork, Burlington, per barrel,		16 50
——Lower county		14 50
——Carolina		11
Peas, Albany pr. buſhel		73
Pepper, pr. lb.		38
Pimento		19
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg		7
Ditto pr. jar		3 33
Ditto pr. box		3 33
Rice pr. cwt.		3 45
Roſin pr. barrel		2 78
Rum, Jamaica, pr. gallon		1 16
——Antigua		1
——Windward		86
——Barbadoes		87
——Country, N. E.		62
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	14 33	
Saſſafras pr. ton	6	8
Shot ditto	140	141
Steel, German pr. lb.		9
——Engliſh, bliſtered, pr. cwt.		10
——American pr. ton		113 33
——Crowley's pr. faggot		10 67
Snake root pr. lb.	20	42
Soap, Brown per lb.		6
——White		8
——Caſtile		11
Starch		7
Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4	5 60
Spermaceti, refined, pr. lb.		48
Sailcloth, Engliſh, No. 1, pr. yard,		40
——Boſton, No. I. ditto		36
—— No. II.		35
Sugar Lump, pr. lb		21
——Loaf, ſingle refined		22
——Ditto, double do.		33
——Havannah, white	14	16
——Ditto, brown,	10	11
——Muſcovado, pr. cwt.	9	12
Spirits Turpentine pr. gallon		27
Salt, Allum pr. buſhel		33
——Liverpool		33
——Cadiz		25
——Liſbon		27
Shipbuild. W. O. frames p. ton,		20
Ditto Live Oak,		22
Ditto red cedar, per foot	37	45
Shingles, 18 inch. per M.	3 33	3 67
Ditto 2 feet,	6 50	6
Ditto 3 feet, dreſſed,	13	15
Staves, Pipe pr. 1000		32
——White Oak hogſhead,		20 33
——Red Oak do.		19 50
——Leogan		21 33
——Barrel		16
——Heading		25 33
Skins, Otter, beſt pr. piece		4 67
——Minks	20	40
——Fox, grey	40	80
——Ditto red		1 20
——Martins	24	1
——Fiſhers	33	67
——Bears		3
——Racoons	27	60
——Muſk-rats	11	20
——Beaver, pr. lb.	67	1 33
——Deer, in hair	20	30
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.		1
——Carolina, 32 gall.		2
Turpentine pr. bbl.		2 33
Tobacco, J. River, beſt 100lb.		4 33
——inferior		3 33
——old		4 67
——Rappahannock		3 33
——Coloured Maryland,	5 33	8
——Dark,		2 40
——Long-leaf		2 40
——Eaſtern-ſhore	2	2 23
——Carolina, new	2 7	3
——old,		3 33
Tea, Hyſon pr. lb.	93	1 28
——Hyſon ſkin,	53	60
——Souchong,	50	93
——Congo,	43	50
——Bohea,	33	36
Tallow, refined, per lb.		9
Tin pr. box,	13 33	13 67
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47	53
Vermillion, do.	1 33	1 67
Varniſh, per gallon	33	37
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25	27
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13	30
Wine, Madeira, pr. pipe,	176	226
——Liſbon	120	126
——Teneriffe, pr. gallon		63
——Fayal		52
——Port pr. pipe	113 33	
——Ditto in bottles, pr. doz.		4
——Claret	4	6
——Sherry pr. gall.	90	1 20
——Malaga	77	80

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 30 days, per £.100 ſterl.	466
—— at 60 days	463 33
—— at 90 days	460
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	42
—— 90 days,	40

This day is publiſhed, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

No. XIV. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED,

Embelliſhed with a large Sheet Map of *Germany and Switzerland.*

THIS valuable work will contain (*excluſive of the maps in the London edition of* 1792) maps of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, R. Iſland, Vermont, N. York, N. Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia.

No. 1. contains a map of the ſeat of war in Europe; No. 2. a map of Hungary and European Turkey; No. 3. a map of the countries round the North Pole; No. 4. a whole ſheet map of the world; No. 5. a plan of the armillary ſphere; No. 6. a map of South-America; No. 7. a map of Switzerland; No. 8. a chart of the world; and No. 9. a map of Africa.

Such of the citizens of Philadelphia, as have not had an opportunity of examining this work, are requeſted to ſend for the numbers already publiſhed, in order to ſatisfy themſelves how far it deſerves their patronage. If, on inſpection, they ſhould not approve of it, their money will be freely returned.

Beſides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, publiſhed ſince the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the diviſion into departments: the hiſtory of Ruſſia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invaſion of Poland by Catharine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberleſs other improvements will be made in this edition.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the bookſellers in Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleſton, &c. &c.

Auguſt 21.

Treaſury Department,

Auguſt 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 14th day of September next incluſively, to furniſh by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the uſe of the United States, viz.

4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Claſps,
20,480 Shirts,
5,120 Veſts,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of ſuits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles muſt be agreeably to ſuch patterns as ſhall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as ſoon as the whole of the articles ſhall have been delivered. ept14S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, *Suſſex County.* ſſ. BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jerſey, at the ſuit of William Shipley againſt John Ming and others; I ſhall expoſe to ſale at Public Vendue, on the ſixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the ſame day, on the Premiſes, the following deſcribed Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, ſituate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suſſex, beginning at a Cheſnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and ſtanding in the line of a former ſurvey made to Thomas Stevenſon, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (firſt) ſouth fifty degrees weſt fifty-five chains and ſeventy-five links, to a Black-Oak Tree corner of Joſeph Shippen's land (ſecond) ſouth nine degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt ninety chains and ſixty-five links to a forked White-Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the ſaid Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, eaſt one hundred and forty-five chains, to a poſt on the ſouthern ſide of Paquaoſte-River, being alſo a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees weſt, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the uſual allowance for roads and high ways—The ſame Premiſes are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Griſt Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a ſufficient ſtream of water for their uſe—a Dwelling Houſe, Store Houſe, and ſeveral ſmall buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Dated 22d day of July, 1793

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of this expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, ſouth Second-Street,

Medical Tranſactions

OF THE

College of Phyſicians

Of Philadelphia:

VOLUME I. PART I.

Price in boards One Dollar.

Alſo lately publiſhed by T. Dobſon,

DR. UNDERWOOD'S TREATISE

On the diſeaſes of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the uſe of Medical Practitioners and private Families.

TWO VOLUMES IN ONE.

Price one dollar neatly bound.

SEAT of WAR.

For Sale, at M. CAREY's *Store,*

No. 118, Market-ſtreet,

A Sheet Map of the

French, Auſtrian and Dutch Netherlands, in which the progreſs of the preſent War may be traced.——*Price three eighths of a dollar.*

And a Map of the Three Northern Diſtricts of France, divided into Departments.——*Price ¼ of a dollar.*

Maps of the United

States:—Any public ſpirited gentlemen, poſſeſſed of materials for correcting and improving the Maps of the ſeveral States, will lay M. Carey under very particular obligations, by communicating them. He is in immediate want of ſome for New-Jerſey and Delaware; of which States he is now preparing Maps.

Guthrie's Geography:

The ſubſcription for this work will be continued open, at the preſent rate of twelve dollars, till the firſt day of November next; after which, it will be raiſed to fourteen dollars.

Auguſt 14. 1aw4w

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State:—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of Subſcription papers, and by the Editor, at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793,

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1ſt, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of ſix per cent on the amount of the firſt inſtalment, and of one per cent per month, on the ſums paid towards the ſecond and third inſtalments, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that in which theſe payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119, ſouth Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inſt.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much diſperſed throughout the United States, the Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to give the above a place in their newſpapers.*

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Iſland of St. Domingo,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He alſo mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Iſle de St. Dominque, travaille en fer Blanc, de toute ſorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, pres Front-ſtreet.

War Department,

Auguſt 1ſt, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March laſt, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans, within the States reſpectively under the uſual regulations.

By Command of the

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

H. KNOX, *Secretary at War.*